

# The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1864

Number 145.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY

EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.

OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over Bone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

## MR. STANTON'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, 10 P. M., June 18, 1864.—

Major General Dix, New York: The following dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday, 11 A. M., at City Point, has been received by this department:

The 9th corps this morning carried two more redoubts forming part of the defences of Petersburg, capturing four hundred and fifty prisoners and four guns. Our successes are being followed. Our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the enemy's entrenchments at Coal Harbor, made a flank movement of an average of about fifty five miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James rivers, the latter two thousand feet wide and eighty four feet deep, at point of crossing, and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg. This was done without the loss of a wagon or piece of artillery, and only about one hundred and fifty stragglers picked up by the enemy. In covering this move, Warren's corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishing with the enemy, each losing from fifty to sixty killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal, if not greater, loss on the enemy.

The 18th corps (Smith's) were transferred from White House to Bermuda Hundred by water; moved out near to Petersburg the night of their arrival, and surprised, or, rather, captured the very strong works northeast of Petersburg before sufficient force could be got in them by the enemy to hold them. He was joined the night following this capture by the 2d corps, which in turn captured more of the enemy's redoubts further south, and this corps was followed by the 9th, with the result above stated.

All the troops are now up except two divisions covering the wagon trains, and they will be up to night. The enemy, in their endeavor to reinforce Petersburg, abandoned, their entrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred.—They no doubt expected troops from north of the James river to take their place before we discovered it. Butler took advantage of this, and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plankroad between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of.

Too much credit cannot be given the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed the last five days. Day and night has been all the same, no delays being allowed on any account.

Later unofficial dispatches show that at eight o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburg.

Major Morton was killed in an assault yesterday.

Nothing to-day from Sherman or Hunter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1864, 11 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York: Dispatches from General Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevillian Station, on the Virginia Central railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where Gen. Lee, a few days ago, reported a rebel victory. The official report is as follows:

"I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my command at this point, and also to report its operations since leaving New Castle Ferry. I crossed the Pamunkey river on the 7th inst., marching via Aylett's, and encamped

on Herring creek, on the morning of the 8th; resumed the march via Polecat Station, and encamped three miles west of the station. On the 9th, marched through Childsburg and New Market, encamping on the E. N. E. creek, near Young's Bridge. On the 10th, marched via Andrew's Ferry and Foreman's Store, crossing both branches of the North Anna, and encamped at Buchild's, about three miles northeast of Trevillian Station.

"My intention was to break the railroad at this station, march through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville railroad near Lindsay's House, and then to march on Charlottesville; but on arrival at Buchild's House I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front.

"On the morning of the 11th, General Torbet, with his division and Colonel Gregg's brigade of General Gregg's division, attacked the enemy; after an obstinate contest drove him from successive lines of breastworks through an almost impassable forest back on Trevillian Station.

"In the meantime, Gen. Custer was ordered, with his brigade, to proceed by a country road, so as to reach the station in the rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at this point the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all of his wounded in our hands; also, twenty officers and five hundred men, and three hundred horses. These operations occupied the whole of the day.

"At night I encamped at Trevillian Station, and on the morning of the 12th commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Louisa Court House. This was thoroughly done, ties burned and rails rendered unserviceable. The destruction of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of this day. I directed Gen. Torbet to advance with his division, and Gen. Davis' brigade, of Gen. Gregg's division, in the direction of Gordonsville, and attack the enemy, who had concentrated and been reinforced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed rifle-pits at a point five miles from Gordonsville. The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general attack was made.

"On the extreme right of our lines a portion of the Reserve Brigade carried the enemy's works twice and was twice driven therefrom by infantry; night closed the contest. I found, on examination of the command, that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement the next day. Trains of cars also came down to where we were engaged with the enemy. The reports of prisoners and citizens were that Pickett's old division, or a portion of it, was coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville. I, therefore, during the night and next morning, withdrew my command over the North Anna via Carpenter's Ford, near Minor's bridge.

"In addition, the animals for the two entire days in which we were engaged were without forage, the surrounding country affording nothing but grazing of a very inferior quality, and generally at such points as were inaccessible to us.

"The cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy.—They lost the following named officers in killed and wounded:

"Colonel McAllister, commanding regiment, killed; Brigadier General Rosser, commanding brigade, wounded; Col. Aken, commanding regiment, wounded; Col. Custer, commanding regiment, wounded.

"My loss in killed and wounded will be about 575; of this number 490 were wounded. I brought off in my ambulances 377, all that

could be transported. The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into my hands, left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed, and remained in charge of them. I captured and have now with me 370 prisoners of war, including twenty commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed 160; they were principally from the 5th Michigan cavalry.

"This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing 1,500 horses, and about 800 men; but were finally surrounded and had to give them up. When the enemy broke they hurried between General Custer's command and Col. Gregg's brigade, capturing five caissons of Pennington's battery, three of which were afterwards recaptured—leaving in their hands two caissons. A more detailed report will be made hereafter."

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 9 45 P. M.—Major General Dix, New York: This evening a dispatch from City Point, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, reached the department.

It reports that our forces advanced yesterday to within about a mile in front of Petersburg, where they found the enemy occupying a new line of intrenchments, which after successive assaults, we failed to carry, but hold and have entrenched our advanced positions.

From the forces of the enemy within the enemy's new line, it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army.

No report has been received by the department concerning the casualties of our army in its operations since crossing the James river, except the death of Major Morton, mentioned yesterday.

General Sherman reports to-day that the enemy gave way last night, in the midst of darkness and storm. The whole army is now in pursuit as far as Chattanooga. I start at once for Marietta. No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

Wm. Swinton, the army correspondent of the New York Times, in his review of Grant's last movement says:—"While, however, we have reason to look forward to great and important results as coming from the new position of the army, I am very far from looking on our successes as a foregone conclusion. We have opposed to us an enemy of the highest skill, handling an army of sufficient strength still to attempt great things, and animated by a spirit of desperation. I fully expect some bold audacious initiative on the part of Lee, and the greater the straits in which he finds himself, the more energetically he will attempt to retrieve himself, and the fortunes of the confederacy bound up with him."

The steamers Elinburg, Bremen, and Virginia sailed from New York on Saturday, for Europe, taking out an aggregate of \$1,173,000 in specie. The Corsica also sailed for Havana with \$121,668 in coin.

It is reported that a "raiding party" from the Potomac flotilla, in the counties bordering on the river, have recently captured "a number of horses and cattle," and taken up a number of negroes, some of whom had been brought over to Virginia from Maryland.